

[13 December, 2006]

RAJYA SABHA

Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2006, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2006.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Sikkim University Bill, 2006

The Tripura University Bill, 2006

and

The Rajiv Gandhi University Bill, 2006

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Sikkim University Bill, 2006, the Tripura University Bill, 2006 and the Rajiv Gandhi University Bill, 2006 for discussion, all together, Hon. Minister to move.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Sikkim and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Tripura and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सिक्किम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल, राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी बिल और त्रिपुरा यूनिवर्सिटी बिल-तीनों बिल सरकार ने आज यहां पारित करने के लिए रखे हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जल्दी-जल्दी में ये बिल सरकार ने रखे हैं। जो तीनों बिल हैं, उसके स्टेटमेंट ऑफ

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह) पीठसीन हुए।]

ऑब्जेक्ट एंड रीज़न्स में यह बताया गया है कि "त्रिपुरा यूनिवर्सिटी, सिक्किम यूनिवर्सिटी और राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी [into a central university to ensure its accelerated development and to minimize the imbalance in the educational facilities available in the North-Eastern Region." जो राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी बिल है, वह बिल अरुणाचल के लिए रखा गया है। महोदय, अपने क्षेत्र में, उनकी प्रणाली, उनकी संस्कृति और उन क्षेत्रों में उनका अपनापन रहता है, इसलिए राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी के बदले अगर उसका नाम अरुणाचल यूनिवर्सिटी रखा होता तो यह ठीक होता, ऐसा हम सब लोग मानते हैं। आपने राजीव गांधी जी का नाम रखा है, यह बात सुसंगत नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है। दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो तीनों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, वे नॉर्थ ईस्ट फ्रंट, यानी बॉर्डर एरिया में हैं और वहां पर अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियां चल रही हैं, नक्सलवादी प्रवृत्तियां चल रही हैं। वहां पर बहुत सारी समस्याएं उन स्टेट्स की हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी का जो हम मतलब निकालना चाहते हैं, बेसिकली वह यूनिवर्सिटीज़ उन एरियाज़ में खोलने का जो प्रस्ताव है, उसके साथ-साथ उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में शिक्षा इस आधार पर होनी चाहिए कि जो भारत का राष्ट्रीय प्रवाह है, उस राष्ट्रीय प्रवाह में उन तीनों स्टेट्स को और अधिक साथ में जोड़ने के लिए होना चाहिए। वहां राष्ट्रीय एकता और बढ़े, राष्ट्रीय अखंडता बढ़े और वहां पर जो अलगाववादी प्रवृत्ति चल रही है, उसमें रुकावट आए, उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के माध्यम से आए, ऐसा हम चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के एकेडेमिक फंक्शन में कोई ऐसी विडम्बना न हो, ऐसे लोग न आए जो अलगाववादी प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं वे लोग इन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में ऐसे स्थान पर न आए, ऐसा हमें ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए हमें एलर्ट रहना पड़ेगा क्योंकि इन तीनों प्रान्तों में, इंडिया से अलग हों, ऐसा आन्दोलन पिछले कई सालों से चल रहा है। हम यह मानते हैं कि ये तीनों स्टेट्स हमारी हैं और हमारी तीनों स्टेट्स-जिसे हम 'seven sisters' कहते हैं, इनकी राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखंडता को और ज्यादा बढ़ावा मिले, ऐसी बात हमें वहां रखनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त जो एचआरडी और यूजीसी है, यूजीसी ने अपनी परिभाषा रखी है कि जो शब्द प्रयोग हम करते हैं, मानव संसाधन और उनकी मार्गदर्शिता में, वह उनके विपरीत है। जैसे आपने लेक्चरर बताया है, रीडर बताया है, प्रोफेसर बताया है। मुझे लगता है कि जो परिभाषा है, यूजीसी और एचआरडी ने जो तय की है, उसमें लेक्चरर की जगह असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर रखना चाहिए। रीडर की जगह एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर होना चाहिए। सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में अगर इसी परिभाषा

को यू०जी०सी० एप्लाइ कर रही है, तो उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। हम मानते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी ऐजुकेशन में ऑटोनॉमी होनी चाहिए, यानी कि यूनिवर्सिटी को ज्यादा ऑटोनॉमी मिलनी चाहिए। स्वायत्तता के आधार पर वहाँ ऐजुकेशन हो। हमने अब तक प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटी की कल्पना भी नहीं की थी, लेकिन आज हम सैक्शन कर रहे हैं। हमने प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटी का कॉन्सेप्ट भी स्वीकारा है और स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी और उसके आधार पर हम प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को भी अब मंजूरी दे रहे हैं। तो इसकी ऑटोनॉमी का जो सवाल है, वह ऑटोनॉमी उनको मिलती रहे, इसका हमें पहले ख्याल रखना चाहिए। इसका जो कुछ ढांचा बनाया है, उसमें हमने प्रेजीडेंट को सर्वेसर्वा बनाया है। प्रेजीडेंट के पास इतना समय भी नहीं रहेगा और प्रेजीडेंट की तर्ज पर हमने चांसलर, वाइस-चांसलर, फिर प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर, फिर ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल-ये सब जो बनाए हैं, तो उसमें ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल, जो बहुत महत्व की है, उस ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल को कैसे बनाना चाहिए, वह इन तीनों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के ऐक्ट में कहीं भी नहीं बताया गया है। आपने शेड्यूल में भी नहीं बताया है और ऐक्ट में भी नहीं बताया है। तो ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल एक महत्व की बात है और पूरा संचालन वही करेगी, लेकिन ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल कहां से आएगी, उसका आपने कुछ खुलासा नहीं किया है। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने उसको स्पष्ट बताना चाहिए कि ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल कहां से बनेगी? उसमें अलग-अलग फैकल्टीज़ में प्रोफेसर्स, प्रिंसिपल, स्टूडेंट्स में से कैसे लोग आएंगे और साथ मिलकर वह ऐकेडेमिक काउंसिल कैसे आगे बढ़ेगी, उसको किसी भी तरह से क्लीयर करना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

दूसरी बात जो ऑब्जेक्ट्स में बताई है, उसमें भी आपने उपयोग किया है - "ट्रेन्ड मैनपावर"। यू०जी०सी० और एच०आर०डी० में अब यह शब्द "ट्रेन्ड मैनपावर" बंद कर दिया गया है, उसकी जगह अब "स्किल्ड मैनपावर" हम यूटिलाइज़ करते हैं। तो उसको भी यहाँ बदलना चाहिए, क्योंकि यू०जी०सी० की परिभाषा में "स्किल्ड" है, "ट्रेन्ड" नहीं है, तो यह भी जो अप्रस्तुत है, उसको प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।

सिक्किम के बारे में जो बताया गया है, उसमें बताया है कि रीजनल आइडेंटिटी, उनकी प्रादेशिक पहचान with the scope of the mainstream of the Education Policy or to promote the spirit of national integrity, तो उसको और जोड़ देना चाहिए, क्योंकि एरिया बेस्ड जो यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसमें उनकी प्रादेशिक अस्मिता को उनको जागरूक रखना चाहिए और इसके साथ ही प्रादेशिक और नेशनल मेनस्ट्रीम, वैसी ही उनकी ऐजुकेशन, उनका सब्जेक्ट, उनकी फैकल्टीज़, उनकी problems-इनके आधार पर वह यूनिवर्सिटी का बेस बने, वह अतिआवश्यक बात है और इसके लिए हमें अच्छी तरह से सोचना पड़ेगा और उनका सब्जेक्ट, फैकल्टीज़, रिसर्च, संशोधन भी प्रादेशिक के आधार पर बने रहें, ऐसा हम लोग मानते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल को, टीचिंग स्टाफ में उनकी क्वालिफिकेशन, यूनिवर्सिटी में सभी जगह कैसे एपॉइंटमेंट करना है, ग्रांट की बात है, और उनके प्रीवियस प्लान की जो बात है, तो यूजीसी के द्वारा जो केंद्र सरकार ने यानी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो सेशन दिया है, वह क्वालिफिकेशन भी यूजीसी तय करती है, तो ऐकैडेमिक काउंसिल वह तय नहीं करती है। सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज में वह यूजीसी तय करती है, इसके बारे में भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि ऐकैडेमिक काउंसिल के बदले यूजीसी का जो in general proforma है, उसके आधार पर जो एपॉइंटमेंट और क्वालिफिकेशन है, वह तय करें, तो वह ठीक रहेगा, क्योंकि ग्रांट यूजीसी दे रही है, तो इसके बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट को सोचना पड़ेगा।

मैंने पहले भी बताया कि एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल वहां सर्वोपरि सत्ता है और उनके चुनाव कैसे होंगे, एपॉइंटमेंट कैसे होंगे, उनके स्टेटस के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया है, बिल में भी कुछ नहीं बताया है, तो उनके बारे में भी कुछ उल्लेख कीजिए। जैसे वीसी, पीवीसी, रजिस्ट्रार, वे कैसे एपॉइंट होंगे, उसी तरह से एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल भी कैसे एपॉइंट होगी, इसको भी बताना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, यह जो रजिस्ट्रार और कंट्रोलर ऑफ एग्जामिनेशन और फाइनेंशियल ऑफिसर की जो आपने अवधि बताई है, वह पांच साल की बताई है। मुझे लगता है कि बाकी सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज में वह परमानेंट रहता है। यूनिवर्सिटी में यह एक की पोस्ट है, क्योंकि उसको पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी का एग्जाम कंट्रोल करना होता है, रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा पूरा काम करना होता है और जो फाइनेंस ऑफिसर है, वह सारा ग्रांट का काम देखता है। इसलिए इन तीनों को परमानेंट करना चाहिए, यह सारी यूनिवर्सिटी की फरियाद है। बार-बार इसकी advertisement होती है, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी को क्वालिफाइड पर्सन नहीं मिलते हैं। यदि यहां भी अगर पांच साल के लिए करेंगे तो वहां पर क्वालिफाइड पर्सन मिलेंगे नहीं और कई यूनिवर्सिटीज में आज रजिस्ट्रार और एग्जामिनेशन कंट्रोलर की कई जगह खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए उसमें भी यहां प्रोब्लम होगी और उसको इंचार्ज बनाना पड़ेगा, तो इसके लिए आपको पांच साल की अवधि को निकालना पड़ेगा और यदि उनको परमानेंट बना दिया जाए तो मुझे लगता है कि आपको वहां से भी क्वालिफाइड पर्सन मिलेगा। इससे हम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेबल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दे सकेंगे। इसलिए हमें इस आधार पर उसमें फेरबदल करना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि प्रेजिडेंट ऑफ इंडिया इसमें विजिटर है और उनके पास अपील की सत्ता है। आपको यूनिवर्सिटी को स्वायत्त रखने के लिए उनके एग्जिक्यूटिव्स काउंसिल को और स्टूडेंट्स काउंसिल को नोमिनेटिड नहीं अपितु इलेक्टिड बनाना चाहिए। हम यहां पर सबसे बड़े डेमोक्रेटिक देश के नागरिक बैठे हुए हैं। हमने डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यु को स्वीकारा है। यूनिवर्सिटी में भी डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यु अच्छी तरह से रहें, इसके लिए जो स्टूडेंट्स का चुनाव है, उसमें भी आपने एप्वाइंटमेंट रखा है और एग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल में भी एप्वाइंटमेंट है, इसलिए दोनों जगह आपको इलैक्टिड रखना चाहिए, मेरी ऐसी मांग है। आप ऐसा करें कि इलैक्टिड में भी कोई गुंडागर्दी करने वाला न आए, कोई ऐसा माफिया से जुड़ा न आए। आप इसके लिए मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन रख दें कि जो स्टूडेंट डिस्टिक्शन प्राप्त है, जिसने 70 परसेंट अंक प्राप्त किए हों, वही चुनाव लड़ने का

अधिकारी होगा। इसके लिए चुनाव होना चाहिए और चुनाव की प्रक्रिया और डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यू को हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए और उसको इसमें से निकालने से बात ठीक नहीं होगी। इस बारे में HRD में चर्चा हुई थी और उसमें एक सदस्य ने यह बताया था कि चुनाव में गुंडागर्दी होती है, मारा-मारी होती है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। अरे भाई, हमारे चुनावों में भी यही बात होती है। लोक सभा चुनाव जीतकर लोग संसद में आते हैं। इसी तरह से कई चुनावों में मारा-मारी और गुंडागर्दी होती है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यूज को छोड़ दें। हमें उनको ठीक करना चाहिए, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को भी ठीक करें और यूनिवर्सिटी में भी उनके लिए उचित व्यवस्था करें। हमने डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम और डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यू को स्वीकारा है, तो उनके लिए भी यत्न करना हमारी जवाबदेही है और जिम्मेदारी है। मैं इसके लिए यह मांग कर रहा हूँ कि हमने स्टूडेंट्स के लिए जो एकेडेमिक काउंसिल बनाई है, उसमें इलैक्शन होना चाहिए और इलैक्टिड लोग भी पूरा काम करें। ऐसी मेरी मांग है। ये तीनों बिल हमारी आवश्यकता है। जो हमारी बार्डर स्टेट्स हैं और छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं, उनको जो यूनिवर्सिटीज मिल रही हैं, उन यूनिवर्सिटीज के आधार पर उन राज्यों का भी विकास होगा और जो नेशनल मेनस्ट्रीम है, उसके साथ हमारा पूरा भारत देश होगा। इन यूनिवर्सिटीज के माध्यम से, उनके कोर्स के माध्यम से, उनकी फैकल्टी के माध्यम से, उनके रिसर्च के माध्यम से, हमारे भारत की एकात्मकता और अखंडता बढ़े ऐसी मेरी भावना है।

SHRI NABAM REBIA (Arunachal Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing this very important piece of legislation. I will be confining mostly to Arunachal Pradesh, i.e., the Rajiv Gandhi University Bill. But, before I come to the main points, I would like to clarify certain points raised by the previous speaker from the other side because he misled the House about the law and order problem in the North-East region and about the name of the University. He has also said that this Bill has been brought in haste or in a hurry. Let me tell him, let me inform the august House, that the conversion of Arunachal University into the Rajiv Gandhi University into a central University has been a long-pending demand of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. In fact, the name of this University, which was established in 1984, the foundation stone of which was laid by late Shrimati Gandhi, was Arunachal University. It was the people of Arunachal Pradesh, the legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh, which unanimously adopted the Resolution that it should be named the Rajiv Gandhi University. It was not imposed by New Delhi; it is the will of the people, the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Now, he also said that there are a lot of secessionist movements. With my poor understanding of Hindi, what I could understand he meant was that there are a lot of secessionist movements in that region. For the kind information of the hon. Member and the House, let me tell you, of course, there are such movements in the region, but Arunachal Pradesh and, for that matter, even the State of Sikkim, have been very peaceful. Even if China may have claimed Arunachal, you won't find a single Arunachal who is a supporter of a separatist or secessionist movement in that State. It was the people of Arunachal Pradesh who first protested, even earlier, when China claimed it, that Arunachal is an integral part, was an integral part and will remain an integral part of India. That is the commitment the people of Arunachal Pradesh have made towards India. Therefore, our nationalist spirit is very deep-rooted, very strong, and there is no scope to think that there is secessionist movement or that Arunachalees are separatists. That is a misunderstanding and such things do not happen there. For the kind information of the House and also the hon. Member, the former Minister of HRD, Prof. Murli Manohar Joshi, himself graced one of the convocations of the Arunachal University. Also the former Deputy Prime Minister, hon. L.K. Advani, who had come to Arunachal, had announced a package of Rs. 19 crores for the University which he never gave. So, these are the things. Now, this makes the difference-- a Government that thinks for the welfare of a backward and remote State like Arunachal, and a Government which did not think and which would probably not think also. Sir, these are certain clarifications which I wanted to give to the hon. Member and the hon. House.

Sir, in fact, as I said, this was one of the long-pending demands of the people of Arunachal. There have been a lot of student movements and youth movements to see that Arunachal University is converted into a Central University. Therefore, on behalf of the people and Government of Arunachal Pradesh and on my own behalf, I would like to profusely thank the hon. Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and also the HRD Minister for having taken this initiative. Now, with the Conversion of Arunachal University, the Rajiv Gandhi University, into a Central University, every State of the North-East will have a Central University.

Now, why is there need for a Central University in Arunachal? This is very elaborately and precisely mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill itself. But, let me read out the very relevant portion

here. 'Government of Arunachal Pradesh, with its limited resources, is not in a position to provide adequate funding for development of the University. Besides, the existence of a number of Central Universities in other States of North-East region, with their better infrastructure and academic facilities, tends to create huge imbalances in the educational facilities within the region with far-reaching consequences. It is, therefore, felt expedient to Convert the Rajiv Gandhi University into a Central University to ensure its accelerated development and to minimise the imbalance in the educational facilities available in the North-Eastern region.'

This is precisely the main reason as to why there has been a demand for a Central University and this gives total justification as to why this need of the Central University has arisen. I have also gone into the financial memorandum of the Original Bill. This is almost in tune with the recommendations made by the UGC team, which visited the then Arunachal University, now Rajiv Gandhi University, and this more or less, is in line with the recommendations made by the team. Now, let us come to earlier features of Arunachal Pradesh, the then North East Frontier Agency. Kindly see the sea-change that has taken place. Before Independence, there was only one primary school in Arunachal Pradesh at Pasighat with a total of 30 students. Now, as late as 1952, the erstwhile North East Frontier Agency had only one middle school. People were almost living in dark age. Today, the scenario is that we have 12 degree colleges, one Regional Institute of Science and Technology, which is called North East Regional Institute of Science and Technology with a deemed University status, one polytechnic, three ITIs, 78 higher secondary schools, 136 secondary schools, 445 middle schools, 1371 primary schools, and, of course, a number of other private educational institutions. The dream of people and the students of Arunachal Pradesh is to see that we make this University a world-class University. We want to see this as a national University, not only as a Central University with national outlook. There will be as the previous speaker said, a university would always have autonomy, nothing different from other universities of the country so far as autonomy is concerned. The grant of Central University status to the Arunachal University will help to arrest the isolation syndrome that is in the minds of some of the youths of the region. This is a positive step. Therefore, I consider this a New year gift to the people of Arunachal Pradesh by this Government. We are extremely grateful to the Ministry, the Government for fulfilling this

long-pending demand of the people of this backward border State. I think, I should not take much of the time. I have touched the key issues. I have also clarified certain misconceptions and misunderstanding of some of the Members from other side. Therefore, the students of Arunachal will try to live up to the hopes and aspirations of the country, and we hope that this University, the Rajiv Gandhi University, will obviously, as I said, become a national and world-class university. Thank you.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, at the outset, I share pleasures, feelings and emotions with the 35 lakh of people of Tripura while welcoming this laudable Bill. Sir, I congratulate the hon. HRD Minister, the Minister s of State and the UPA Government supported by the Left Front for having presented in the House three Bills at a time one for the people of Tripura; one for the people of Arunachal Pradesh, and, one for the people of Sikkim. Today, the whole House is enjoying this day of pleasures for the North Eastern people because out of eight States, three States are getting three Central Universities from this day onwards. So, it is a day of great pleasure for us. The students and democratic people of Tripura had been fighting for a long time for getting a Central University. Today when they will come to know that this university is being converted into a Central University, they will be immensely happy for getting the fruit of their democratic movement. Sir, in respect of standard of education, after getting the Central University, the students of this region will be elevated to the national status. Sir, while welcoming the Bill, I would like to emphasise two amendments that I have brought forward, and, which have been circulated to the Members. Sir, the Standing Committee gave some observations and recommendations. The hon. Minister has accepted some of the recommendations by way of amendments. But, there were some valuable recommendations which I could not find in the list of amendments. Due to this reason, I have brought forward these amendments. Sir, as regards the authorities, several authorities will be formed. The procedure for formation of these authorities is not mentioned here. I fully agree with the members of the Standing Committee— I have seen the report — that the students' representative and the teachers' representative, who will be on the body, should be elected from their respective constituencies, i.e., from the constituency of the student and the constituency of the teacher. Provision of only nomination will not be the proper way, and, therefore, democratisation is necessary.

Sir, I would like to mention about the elected representatives. When the University first came to the State of Tripura in the year 1987, at that time, Tripura University Council was formed, I myself, being a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and, the present Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Manik Sarkar, were in the first Council of Tripura University. Today, we feel proud that in the year 1987 when the first University council was formed, two Members from the Legislative Assembly were taken. A former Member of this House, late Shri Biplab Dasgupta, was also in the first Council of Tripura University. I remember him even today. He had helped a lot, and, at the formation stage, he contributed very greatly.

Sir, why does the question of Central University come? When the university is under the State Governance, why should the question of Central University come up? what is the reason? Sir, I would like to give a brief account of the education scenario of our State. Sir, the Left Front Government came to the State of Tripura in the year 1978. Since then, a huge change has taken place in the field of education. First of all, the Left Front Government declared free education up to class 12 for all the students and up to college for the women students. I do not know, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where this facility prevailed at that time, in the year 1978. Sir, we are one of the pioneer States to introduce Mid-Day Meal in schools from the year 1978.

Sir, in the State of Tripura, one-third people belong to the Scheduled Tribes and the mother-tongue of a majority of them is Kokborok. The tribal students could not have education in their mother-tongue. The Left Front Government was the first to declare Kokborok as the State official language in the year 1978. After inception of the Left Front Government, the tribal people were given the opportunity to learn Kokborok. It has been declared the State's official language along with Bengali. Bengali was the one language and another language has coming into picture, which is Kokborok, as the State's official language.

Sir, the Left Front Government has opened schools, colleges, in the interior places. There are schools in the far-flung areas. In about 90 per cent of the area, you will not find a student walking more than two to three kilometres for a school. That is, within a distance of five kilometres, you will get one school and the 90 per cent of the State has been covered by opening new schools and that is why the literacy rate of the State has

crossed 80 per cent. And, as far as literacy is concerned, I think, we stand 8th or 9th in the whole country. Sir, when the school education has spread like this, one rule is always there, when growth takes place, it brings change. Quantitative change brings qualitative change. So, the school education has spread so much in the State that it has brought about changes in the higher education also. That is why, in the year 1987, the University was formed. In the year 1976, Tripura was having its own Secondary Education Board. Previously, the schools were under West Bengal Secondary Education Board. In the year 1976, Tripura Secondary Education Board was formed.

Sir, while going through this Bill, I have seen that in some cases, there are ambiguities. It is not clearly defined. For example, with regard to the appointment of teachers and lecturers, what criteria will be followed, or, what procedure will be followed, is not well-defined. My earnest request to the Government, to the hon. Minister, is to see that whatever criteria you formulate, the local educated youths should get priority. By 'local youths', I don't mean only by the youths of Tripura. The North East Region, as a whole, is backward. They are not getting chances in Indian Airlines, Indian Railways, etc. They are lagging behind. At least, in the Universities of this region, a scope should remain open for them. So, while formulating a procedure, this thing should be kept in mind.

Sir, I have spoken about the spread of school education. Now, I would like to give a brief account of higher education. In Tripura, we are having 14 degree colleges; one NIT/engineering college; two medical colleges; one music college; one fishery college; two polytechnics, one exclusively for women; and a number of basic training colleges and ITIs. Student's strength in the colleges, in the State, has crossed 23,000. This year, 10,000 students got admitted in the 1st year classes. At present, there are faculties in the University. Two technical courses are also being taught in the university, though there is an engineering college. So, there is added pressure. Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, these two courses, are being taught in the university along with the engineering college. Sir, this is the educational scenario in the higher education.

It is not possible for the State of Tripura to bear such a heavy expenditure. This is not the end of progress. This is just the beginning. The university

will go a long way. There are possibilities also. The potential is also there for its advancement. That is why the Central help is necessary, and that is why there was a demand that the university should be converted into a Central University. This is being done today. This is a great pleasure for us.

Sir, the State of Tripura is a prosperous State. We produce immense quantity of rubber. We are second to Kerala in the country. We are second to Gujarat in respect of natural gas reserves. We are having plenty of natural gas. We produce bamboo. Sir, what is necessary for a State of flourish? I think five things are necessary. Transport and communication, power, raw material, manpower, and education. Among these, I come to transport first. In a period of one year, we are getting a railway line in Agartala. In the area of power, we are going to get two major power projects in our State of Tripura. We can supply this power to the neighbouring States. The opportunity is there within two-three years. We have immense raw material also. As manpower, we are having four lakh unemployed youth. Next is the education. For imparting knowledge, we require university.

Sir, I commend the Bill. I again congratulate the hon. Minister and the UPA Government for fulfilling its commitment to provide one Central University in each State of the North-East region. I share this pleasure with the people of my State. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, today, I rise to express my gratitude to the UPA Government for having realized the necessity of establishing a Central University for the children of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tripura. Being a person from the North-Eastern part of India, I was personally feeling the necessity of such a University. There are eight States in the North-East and five States are having the Central Universities. There was a little imbalance from the point of view of having a Central University in these three States. It is a very wise decision and a very encouraging decision on the part of the Central Government under the UPA leadership that these States are going to have Central Universities as their other counterparts are having, with the passing of the Bill.

I am supporting this Bill wholeheartedly. I know there is no Central University or a University of its own in Sikkim. The Sikkim State is having only the degree classes and they are also affiliated to North Bengal

University under West Bengal. It was causing lot of inconveniences for the State Government to give better higher education to the children of their State. By establishing the Sikkim Central University, these difficulties will be over and also, it will be a great financial relief for the State Government because with the establishment of the Central University there, the whole burden of financing the University and other things will be on the part of the Central Government. I hope the Minister of Human Resource Development, who is piloting this Bill to be passed here in this House, will look into the sentiments of the local people of these three States while establishing this Central University from the point of view of appointing lecturers, staff or whatever is required after the establishment of these Universities.

Sir, it is really very encouraging for us and we will be having scope for getting higher education through the Central Universities in our States. And there is a direct link to the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development so far as curriculum for the Universities is concerned. So, there is no iota of doubt that the boys who will be educated in these three Universities may not have any ideas other than the national ideas in their mind when they grow up in that education, with the establishment of these Central Universities in Sikkim, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is next to my State, that is, Assam. They have rightly named the University after Rajiv Gandhi because it was during the lifetime of Indira Gandhi who took much interest in giving higher education facilities to the State of Arunachal Pradesh, right from its infancy, under the name of North-East Frontier Agency, which we had seen. We have seen that from the Frontier Agency status, it has come to the full-fledged statehood. With this University, the State will develop. My friend from Arunachal Pradesh has already elaborated the details of the institution they are having. Another friend from Tripura has also given the details of the institutions that have come up in Tripura and the proposed Tripura Central University will be coming up with these institutions. They will get the readymade infrastructure to grow up with the ideas of having a Central University.

Sir, with these words, I would like to support this Bill for passing. The Central University will throw a big light on education to the people of these three States; and to the people of North-East, it will be a great joy that all together, they have got a Central University in their respective States.

With these words, I extend my gratitude to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in particular, for bringing forward this Bill today. Thank you very much, Sir.

प्रो० राम देव भंडारी (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको पहली बार इस आसन पर बैठने के लिए अपनी ओर से बधाई देता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देता हूँ कि एक साथ तीन सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की स्थापना का बिल वे सदन में लाए हैं और सदन उसे पारित करने जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक नया इतिहास बन रहा है।

महोदय, नार्थ-ईस्ट में 8 राज्य हैं। पहले 7 राज्य थे, जिन्हें हम सेवन सिस्टर्स के नाम से पुकारते थे, एक और राज्य उनमें जुड़ गया और इस तरह से अब 8 राज्य हैं। इनमें से 5 राज्यों में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज थीं, बाकी 3 राज्यों में इसकी कमी महसूस करते हुए यह बिल सदन में लाया गया है। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इस पर पूरी चर्चा हुई है और चर्चा के बाद आज इसे पारित करने के लिए सदन में लाया गया है।

महोदय, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों की भौगोलिक स्थिति कुछ ऐसी है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो सुविधाएं दूसरे क्षेत्रों को मिल रही हैं, वे सुविधाएं भौगोलिक कारणों से उत्तर-पूर्व के राज्यों को नहीं मिल पाती हैं। सिक्किम के कॉलेज पहले नार्थ बंगाल यूनिवर्सिटी से जुड़े थे और नार्थ बंगाल यूनिवर्सिटी का जो कोर्स था या सिलेबस था, वे उसे पढ़ते थे और उसी के अनुसार वे परीक्षा देते थे। मुख्य रूप से तीनों यूनिवर्सिटीज की जो समस्या है, जिन्हें मैंने देखा है, वह है इनबैलेंसिज इन दि एजुकेशनल फैसिलिटीज। नार्थ ईस्ट में यूनिवर्सिटीज थीं और इन तीन राज्यों में यूनिवर्सिटीज नहीं थी और दूसरी बात यह है कि उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति ऐसी नहीं थी कि वे यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए बेटर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का निर्माण करते, जिसकी शिक्षा या शोध के लिए आवश्यकता होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की स्थापना बहुत आवश्यक थी। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए पूरे संसाधन उपलब्ध कराएं, वहां हायर एजुकेशन की अच्छी व्यवस्था हो, रिसर्च वर्क भी होने चाहिए। इससे एक सबसे बड़ा लाभ वहां के लोगों को यह होगा कि अब वे नेशन की मेन-स्ट्रीम में पूरी तरह से शामिल हो जाएंगे। नेशन में जो कॉम्पिटिशन होते हैं, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बड़े-बड़े कॉम्पिटिशन होते हैं, हो सकता है उनके राज्य में अच्छी पढ़ाई न होने की वजह से, अच्छा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर न होने की वजह से, यूनिवर्सिटी न होने की वजह से उनको कॉम्पीट करने में कठिनाई होती हो। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में अभी भी नार्थ-ईस्ट के काफी लड़के पढ़ने के लिए, ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आते हैं। वही शिक्षा अब उनको अपने राज्य में भी मिलेगी, इससे मेन-स्ट्रीम में भागीदारी के लिए उन्हें काफी अवसर मिलेगा।

महोदय, मैं कॉलेज में पढ़ाता था। मैं जानता हूँ कि अच्छे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर वाले कॉलेज में रहने से न सिर्फ स्टुडेंट्स को, बल्कि टीचर्स को भी एजुकेशन में काफी सुविधा होती है और उस दृष्टि से

माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा लाया गया यह बिल बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। इस संबंध में मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के राज्यों में अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई अधिक होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज में हिन्दी की एक फैकल्टी स्थापित की जाए, जिससे वहां पर राजभाषा हिन्दी की अच्छी पढ़ाई हो और साथ ही साथ शोध की व्यवस्था भी हो सके। चूंकि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है, इसलिए देश का चाहे कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का क्षेत्र हो या दक्षिण के राज्य हों, हिन्दी की पढ़ाई हो। वैसे दक्षिण के राज्यों में तो अब हिन्दी के प्रति काफी रुचि पैदा हो गई है। ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज कमेटी में हम देखते हैं कि दक्षिण के राज्यों और नॉर्थ ईस्ट के राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रति रुचि पैदा हो गई है, लेकिन अगर उसके लिए वहां की सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज में अलग फैकल्टी की व्यवस्था होगी तो उससे उनमें हिन्दी के प्रति, अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा के प्रति अधिक रुचि जागेगी और शोध का काम भी होगा। इस तरह से उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर अंग्रेजी आज विशेष रूप से चल रही है, उसका स्थान अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा ले लेगी।

मैं एक बार फिर से माननीय मंत्री जी को तीन-तीन सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज का एक साथ ऐतिहासिक बिल सदन में लाने के लिए, जो शीघ्र ही पारित होने जा रहा है, बधाई देता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Thank you hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity for participating in the deliberations of the Sikkim University Bill, 2006.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my deep gratitude of appreciation for bringing this Bill by the present UPA Government in the educational field in the State of Sikkim. The initiatives taken by the Government in this direction is highly commendable and praiseworthy. I support this Bill moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Sir, India has crossed fifty-nine years of its existence as an independent democratic secular nation. During this period, we have seen both achievements and failures, and our country has to face more challenges in the coming years in order to achieve the objectives enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

Sir, India, being a country having unity in diversity, has many cultural and regional differences. We should impress upon the people of our country to have a sense of identity by enlightening them with a proper understanding.

Sir, as we all know, Sikkim State is known as a stable and peaceful State, free from all organised criminal activities, terrorism and extremism.

5.00 P.M.

यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने कहा था कि तीन राज्यों में अशांति हो सकती है। मैं हाउस को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं, मुझे दूसरी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट स्टेट्स के बारे में तो इतनी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन सिक्किम के बारे में मैं इतना अवश्य बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपको भारत के अन्दर, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कहीं “शांति स्टेट” या “शांति राज्य” देखना है तो आप सिक्किम को देख सकते हैं। सिक्किम ही एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां शांति है, सुरक्षा है और बहुत अच्छा वातावरण है। साथ ही मैं हाउस को यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर तंग करने और काटने के लिए मच्छर भी नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इतनी ठंड में मच्छर होते ही नहीं हैं। It is located in the lap of Mt. Kanchenjunga—यह हिन्दुस्तान की तीसरी ऊंची चोटी है माउंट कंचनजंगा—with verdant forest, valleys and majestic mountains. Sikkim is also called the Himalayan heaven and also the second Switzerland. Sikkim shares its borders with Bhutan, China and Nepal. It has recorded several significant gains in rural sector, power sector, ecology, welfare, woman's empowerment, education, healthcare, tourism etc., after merging with India in 1975, as a constituent democratic 22nd State of India, from an independent kingdom rule by the erstwhile Chogyal. It enjoys a special constitutional status under article 371 (f) of the Indian Constitution and thereby retains various traditional and institutional practices. These achievements have been obtained under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Pawan Chamling who is a *messiah* for the poor and downtrodden and a true democrat leader. He is not only a multi-faceted man but also a poet par excellence and is an undisputed leader of the people. The hopes, aspirations and changes taking place in the lives of the people of Sikkim have come through his efforts, hard work, foresight and his true vision. His life is dedicated to the welfare of the people particularly to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society in the State of Sikkim.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह): सवाल यह है कि यह चर्चा जारी रहे?

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य: हां।

उपसभाध्यक्ष: ठीक है।

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: As regards today's discussion on the Sikkim University Bill, 2006, I am giving more stress on the socio-economic development of the State of Sikkim, as I belong to this State. Sir, in this respect, I appreciate the decision of the UPA Government for bringing this proposal before this august House for setting up the Sikkim University in

the State of Sikkim for higher studies for younger generation of Sikkim. The Sikkim University being set up by the Government would provide all infrastructural facilities with limited State resources because the State Government has to maintain other educational institutions like colleges and schools in the State.

As a matter of fact, I would like to mention here that our Sikkim State is continuously progressing in every field and our Sikkim Democratic Front Government is determined to make Sikkim a hundred per cent literate and poverty-free State by 2015. Education is being given top priority and 17 per cent of the total budget is spent on education by the State Government. आप लोगों को मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि ऑल इंडिया बेसिस में स्टूडेंट्स और टीचर्स का रेशो 1:41 है लेकिन सिक्किम में 1:17 है और मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा वेतन खाने वाला शिक्षक और शिक्षिका सिक्किम में मिलते हैं। इसी के कारण से आज हिन्दुस्तान में एजुकेशन के फील्ड में आज के दिन में छोटा प्रदेश सिक्किम बैस्ट स्टेट है और बैस्ट स्टेट इन इंडिया। Our State Government is laying a great stress on imparting quality education and providing education to all in Sikkim, and adequate opportunities have been created in many fields in both private and Government sector for the younger generation; they are not dependent on Government jobs. The Government should also prepare special employment schemes, tourism policy and industrial policy for speedy socio-economic development of the State of Sikkim. Unrest among the younger generation can be controlled in the State. The Government should take appropriate steps towards social, economic, political and cultural development in Sikkim. It is noted that growth, equity and self-reliance are the three broad objectives of the national economic policy. With these objectives, planning and schemes pertaining to the welfare and development of women, children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, physically challenged people and old-aged persons and weaker sections of the societies in the State of Sikkim should be formulated and implemented by the Government of India.

Sir, I, being a representative of the Sikkim Democratic Front Government, in this august House, feel that the Government of India will take necessary steps to provide social-economic and cultural infrastructure which is required to create a suitable environment for economic growth in the State of Sikkim. We and our Sikkim Democratic Front Government are very grateful to the Government of India for providing every kind of possible support to the Sikkim State. It is a matter of great pride for me, for the people of Sikkim

and for the Sikkim Government for visiting the Sikkim State by our Excellency President of India, hon. Prime Minister, hon. Chairman and Vice-President of India and other dignitaries, from time to time.

Sir, I would like to appeal to the hon. Members of this august House that this Bill should be passed unanimously in the national and public interest for the welfare and economic development of the Sikkim State.

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और सिक्किम में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए जो विधेयक "विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक-2006" के नाम से लाया गया है, मैं इसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना करने की जो यूपीए सरकार की सोच है, यह बहुत ही सकारात्मक सोच है और इससे वहां की जनता की भावना और वहां के ओवरऑल डेवलपमेंट के लिए यह बहुत ही सकारात्मक कदम होगा, ऐसा हमारा मानना है। शिक्षा आम आदमी तक पहुंचे, इसके लिए शिक्षा के संवैधानिक अधिकार और शिक्षा के चौरफा विकास के लिए हमारी पार्टी शुरू से ही मांग करती आ रही है। त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय, राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय और सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बिन्दुओं पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, जो यह बिल लाया गया है, इस बिल में आप यह insure करें कि इसकी जो functioning है, वह functioning एक democratic functioning हो। इसकी जो academic council है, इसकी जो कार्य परिषद है और इसकी जो वित्तीय काउंसिल है, उसकी functioning ढांचे पर चले, इस पर सरकार को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। सर, मैंने जब इस बिल को देखा तो मैंने देखा कि इसकी functioning कितनी democratic functioning होगी, यह सब इस बिल में स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं दिखाया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर स्पष्टीकरण दें। विश्वविद्यालय का संचालन, जैसा मेरे मित्र ने अभी कहा था कि इसकी functioning में इसको कितनी स्वायत्तता मिल सके, यह भी इसमें स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ विश्वविद्यालय के जो पदाधिकारी हैं, जो इसके उपकुलपति और कर्मचारी हैं, इनकी नियुक्ति डेमोक्रेटिक पद्धति से होनी चाहिए। इसमें ट्रांसपेरेंसी होनी चाहिए, पारदर्शिता होनी चाहिए। जहां तक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति का सवाल है, तो कम से कम जिस जगह पर यूनिवर्सिटी हो जैसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन में, वहां के स्थानीय लोगों में से योग्य लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, न कि यहां से आउटसोर्सिंग करके वहां पर लोगों को ले जाया जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया, तो वहां की जो unemployment की समस्या है, वह वैसी की वैसी रहेगी। विश्वविद्यालय, शिक्षा, ये समाज से जुड़े हुए विषय हैं, इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय की कार्य-पद्धति, इसके आर्थिक विषयों पर और प्रशासनिक एवं शैक्षिक स्तर के लिए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष तो यह सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी होने के कारण

उनकी जवाबदेही रहेगी ही, साथ ही साथ समाज के ऊपर भी विश्वविद्यालय की जवाबदेही हो, इसलिए इस विश्वविद्यालय को और पारदर्शिता से काम करना होगा।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, जहां तक सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय का सवाल है, यह खुशी की बात है कि सिक्किम राज्य में एक विश्वविद्यालय बनने जा रहा है। वर्तमान सिक्किम में जो स्थिति है, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि वहां पर अभी तक एक भी विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। यह जो विधेयक है, इसके उद्देश्य और कारणों के बारे में एक सदस्य ने कहा और विधेयक के उद्देश्य के बारे में सरकार ने भी कहा कि सिक्किम राज्य सरकार अपने सीमित संसाधनों में अपना स्वयं का विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने और उसे चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त निधि उत्पादन कराने की स्थिति में नहीं है, अर्थात् वहां पर एक यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। शिक्षा एक बुनियादी सवाल है और छोटे-छोटे राज्य या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के ज्यादातर राज्यों में अभी तक यूनिवर्सिटी न होना, इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार को बड़ा सीरियसली सोचना चाहिए। यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। हम लोग अभी बोलते हैं कि शिक्षा हर जगह पर पहुंचे, आज आम आदमी की सरकार है, इस तरह से हर तरफ हम घोषणा करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में, पिछड़े राज्यों में अभी तक एक यूनिवर्सिटी न होना, बुनियादी शिक्षा का ढांचा न होना, यह एक विडंबना की बात है। इसके लिए किसी भी राज्य में एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, इसके साथ-साथ डिग्री कॉलेजों की स्थापना और संसाधनों के जुगाड़ की जिम्मेदारी भी केंद्र सरकार को लेनी है। केंद्र सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन राज्यों को ग्रांट देकर इस यूनिवर्सिटी को सस्टेन करना है, इसको वॉयेबल बनाना है। इसके साथ ही जहां तक विश्वविद्यालय में डेमोक्रेटिक ढांचे का सवाल है, इसमें जो भी प्रशासनिक और शैक्षिक परिषद् होगी, इसमें स्टूडेंट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स निर्वाचन के माध्यम से हों, ऐसा मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा।

इसके साथ-साथ शिक्षा स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट होते हुए भी सिक्किम जैसे छोटे राज्य, जो आर्थिक कारणों से संसाधन जुटाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, इस तरह के पिछड़े हुए जो राज्य हैं, इनको और अधिक अनुदान देकर इनको सस्टेन कराना है और सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय, राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय और त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय को श्रेष्ठ विश्वविद्यालय बनाकर हम आने वाले समय में एक नमूने के तौर पर देख सकें, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ।

महोदय, सिक्किम हिमालय क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह विभिन्न भाषा, संस्कृति और प्राकृतिक संपदा से भरपूर है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वहां इन विषयों पर भी अध्ययन करने की सुविधा हो। साथ ही इन विषयों पर अध्ययन और रिसर्च की भी व्यवस्था हो, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में वहां से क्रीमी लेयर तैयार हो सके। इसके साथ ही वहां पर इम्प्लाइमेंट जेनरेट करने वाली शिक्षा पद्धति की भी शुरूआत करनी होगी। सिक्किम में अभी तक कोई मैडिकल कॉलेज नहीं है,

जैसा कि अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो सिक्किम से हैं, उन्होंने बताया है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि वहां पर कोई इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज तथा अन्य कोई टेक्नीकल कॉलेज नहीं हैं। इसलिए कम से कम इस युनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और मैडिकल कॉलेज भी शुरू किए जाएं। मैं सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि सिक्किम के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में दार्जिलिंग और जलपाइगुड़ी में भी इसी तरह का विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाए, ताकि सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय को पूर्णता प्राप्त करने में मददगार हो। महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह प्रार्थना है कि सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी शिक्षा का Engineering Centre for Excellence बनाया जाए और यहां विशेषज्ञ प्रवक्ताओं की नियुक्ति की जाए। इन प्रवक्ताओं के वेतन व भत्ते अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रवक्ताओं से अधिक हों, ताकि देशभर के बुद्धिजीवी प्रवक्ता इस विश्वविद्यालय की ओर आकर्षित हों। इसके साथ ही मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस विधेयक में यह प्रावधान भी हो कि सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय देश व विदेश के प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालयों से उपबंध कर सके, ताकि अति आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी यहां पर आ सके।

DR. BARUN MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important aspect, i.e., the education of the country. It is indeed a very commendable work on the part of the Government that they are setting up three Central Universities at a time in three comparatively smaller States. We believe that this will go a long way to improve the educational and cultural standards of those smaller States. But, at the same time, I expect that the Government will not stop here after establishing these three universities. It should be ensured that each and every State must have a Central University. That will help the State Governments. Although Education is a State subject, but still, the stepping in of the Central Government in this field will go a long way to help in improving the educational standards in the country. So, once again, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward these three Bills for establishment of three Central Universities. Obviously, I do support these three Bills.

While supporting these three Bills, I find one thing, that the statutes, rules and regulations and all these things have been drafted in the same manner, in the same line for all the three universities. If we take up the case of one university, that will take care of the other two universities too.

Sir, first of all, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the "object" of setting up a university. In the Rajiv Gandhi University Bill, it has been stated that one of the objects should be to educate and train

manpower for the development of the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Simply, the other way, Tripura is given separately. I would like to request the hon. Minister to think whether it is proper to say that the objects of a Central University should only be to educate and train manpower for the development of a particular State. It is not proper to say that for a Central University. Suppose, if Viswa Bharti University in West Bengal at Shantiniketan, at Tagore's place, is confined to West Bengal and it is stated in the objects that Viswa Bharti University is only for the development of the students of West Bengal, that will be unfair for the students of other parts of the country. But it is better to say that 'special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the State, their intellectual, academic and cultural development' — this part is quite okay. It takes care of the intention of the Bill makers. I will request you to delete the first part of the sentence 'to educate and train manpower for the development of the State of Arunachal Pradesh' or Tripura. It should not be specified in this line. In the subsequent line it has shown particular emphasis for a particular State, it will be all right. So, I would request the hon. Minister to think in that line to delete one part of this object.

Sir, special provisions have been made for women, physically handicapped, persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society and in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But I think, as it has already been introduced in many of the universities of our country, whether it is better to mention about the reservation for the SC/ST etc. Some percentage should be mentioned while admitting students saying that it is reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes or the weaker sections of the people. As I know, already in Kolkata in the Rabindra Bharati University, at the time of admission some percentages are being reserved for the SC/ST and other categories. So, it is better that it is taken care of. Its intention is quite good. It is better if right from the beginning it is mentioned that this, say, 5 per cent to, say, 30 per cent is reserved for the SC/ST or other weaker sections of the people; it will be a good impetus for the students of these communities.

We are concerned about some of the other aspects of the Bill. As my friend was just now telling about maintaining democracy and transparency in the administration of the universities, we can go through it, as is specifically mentioned in the Rajiv Gandhi University Bill, it states at page 12 in clause 36 about the conditions of service of employees. It appears

that they propose to make appointment under a written contract. It is a contractual service. It is a concept, which is being introduced here. So, it appears to be a matter of concern. Generally, the employees are governed by the common rules as the service conditions are there. Whenever an employee enters any organisation, he is guided by service conditions. It may not be that there should be an individual contract service. It will be something like contractual service. So, it gives us concern for all these things.

I think it should not be there. It has also been mentioned about the termination and all that under the same clause. It says, 'the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal'. So, it is a restriction and employees' rights are proposed to be restricted in this way. Generally, it is not being followed in other universities. So, for the sake of democratic approach to the whole administration, I think, it should be revised and the procedure that is being followed in other universities or other institutions has to be followed in this university as well. This, I believe, is a restriction on the rights of the employees. Generally, it is not there in other Bills of this nature. Sir, the employees' associations and students' union are well recognised, not to speak of universities alone, but in all other educational or research institutions or other institutions. I am afraid, whether this Bill intends to abolish these rights of the employees and the students. Now, Sir, a new concept — 'Student Council' — has been introduced. We find this on page 30 of the Bill. On the other hand, there is no scope of forming students union, which is formed in all other educational institutions, beginning from the colleges to universities, throughout the country, by election, which takes care of all aspects of the students' welfare etc. Here, there is no such scope. On the other hand the concept of Students' Council has been introduced on page 30 under clause 40. Moreover, we find that it is a nominated body. the Dean of the Students' Welfare will be the Chairman and the students who won prizes in the previous academic year, in the field of studies, fine arts, sports, etc., constitute the Committee. And, Sir, on the other way twenty students are nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports activities, etc. The idea is not accepted. The universal right of the students, so far being enjoyed by the students, right from the pre-independence days and even after the Independence, through democratic process and also having leadership

training during their academic period, is proposed to be restricted. They are also taking some sort of training during the academic period, so that they can adequately take part in future administration or leading the country. So, abolishing employees' association or the students' union, is not fair. I think it should be revised. The Students' Council cannot be said to be a substitute. It cannot be so. It is absolutely a nominated body. It is also difficult to find out 20 students who are going to be nominated in that. So, that is also a matter of concern and should be revised accordingly.

Sir, there is another clause in the Bill which apparently seems to be good in spirit, but in practical sense it may create difficulty. I am referring to page 30, clause 43, of the Rajiv Gandhi University Bill. It is stated 'no suit or legal proceedings shall lie against any officer or other employee of the university for anything done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of any of the provisions of the statute or the Ordinances.' This protection of action taken in good faith is a matter of interpretation. By any action if some injustice is done to one, the officer, who does it, says that he has done that in good faith. It is definitely a matter of concern. So, I think, these provisions should not be there in the Bill.

Of course, while just raising these matters of concern, I congratulate the Government and the hon. Minister for bringing forward these three Bills and for taking the initiative for setting up these three universities.

I also hope that the hon. Minister would take care of the matters of concern, raised by me here, and revise the Bill accordingly. Thank you.

SHRI SK. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and on my own behalf, I tender my support to the Bills.

I will keep my opinion limited to the Rajiv Gandhi University Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the aims and objects of the Bill. It is said that the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, with its limited resources, is not in a position to provide adequate funding for development of the Rajiv Gandhi University. This is really a matter of concern. A State, like Arunachal Pradesh, having so many natural resources fails to provide adequate funds to run a university. I strongly feel that uneven distribution of wealth and uneven development of regions have resulted in paucity of funds for States to allot adequate funds even for education.

Sir, the other day, the Government had categorically stressed upon its commitment to spent 6 per cent of the GDP on education. I hope that the Government will keep its commitment. Arunachal Pradesh is a bordering State. We may agree or not, the people of the State, particularly the young generation feels frustrated and alienated. The UPA Government is committed for a rapid development of the North-Eastern Region. We can hope that there will be an all-round development of Arunachal Pradesh and new industries will be set up.

I would request the Ministry of HRD to evolve such a curriculum for the Rajiv Gandhi University that the youth, who come out of the university, find themselves fit for any job. I am happy to note that the Government has accepted almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. That's fine. Let us hope that the Rajiv Gandhi University will be a premier educational institution and will meet the basic educational needs of the young generation of Arunachal Pradesh.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (West Bengal): Sir, I would take just half-a-minute. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that as per the evening newspapers in Bengal that Ms. Mamata Banerjee is making a peaceful protest, but there is an apprehension that they may forcefully...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No apprehensions. *(Interruptions)* It is not right. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I would like to request the Government to ensure that no force is used. *(Interruptions)* Please ensure that no force is used on Ms. Mamata Banerjee. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Now, hon. Minister.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी): सर, आज एक तारीखी दिन है जब आज एक साथ तीन बिल सदन के सामने हैं, राज्य सभा के सामने हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पूरे मुल्क के लिए और खास तौर से उन 8 राज्यों की रियासत के लिए यह बहुत ही बड़ा खुशी का दिन है।

महोदय, हमारे 9 साथी मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने आज इस डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया और बहुत अहम सुझाव भी दिए। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ ज्यादातर मेंबर्स ने इस का स्वागत किया है, सुझाव

अपनी जगह पर हो सकते हैं, लेकिन सभी ने इसका स्वागत किया है। इस के लिए मैं सदन को भी बधाई देता हूँ।

हिंदुस्तान की तारीख में अगर आप जाएं तो 1947 में जब मुल्क आजाद हुआ तो पूरे मुल्क में सिर्फ 20 यूनिवर्सिटीज थीं जबकि आज पूरे मुल्क में 357 यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। कल लोक सभा से English and Foreign Languages बिल पास हुआ तो 358 हो गयीं और आज तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज। तो इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद और प्रेसीडेंट के यहां से अनुमति मिल जाने के बाद हमारी 24 सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज पूरे हिंदुस्तान में हो जाएंगी। साथ ही, आजादी के वक्त जहां सिर्फ 500 कॉलेजेज थे, आज पूरे मुल्क में 18 हजार कॉलेजेज हैं और तकरीबन 105 लाख तालिब-ए-इल्म उनमें पढ़ रहे हैं। फिर भी हमें और आगे बढ़ना है क्योंकि उस एज-ग्रुप में जो लोग आते हैं, उन का ग्रास-एनरोलमेंट परसेंटेज 8.14 है। इसे हमें और आगे बढ़ाना है और इस सिस्टम को मजबूत करना है।

महोदय, जो हमारी नेशनल पॉलिसी है, उस में सभी ने यह सोचा है कि जो हमारी existing universities हैं या colleges हैं, पहले हम उन्हें मजबूत करने का काम करेंगे। उस के साथ-साथ इस चीज का जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे कि उन इलाकों में जो पिछड़े हैं या कोई इलाका किसी geographical reason से पीछे है या special reason से पीछे है, हम उस की मदद करेंगे। महोदय, जब यू.पी.ए सरकार बनी थी तो उस का कमिटमेंट था कि हम वैसे इलाकों में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी खोलेंगे, जहां आज दूरदराज में भी यूनिवर्सिटी की सुविधा मौजूद नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के दिन यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट यह यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल लाकर अपने उस वायदे को पूरा करने का काम कर रही है।

महोदय, बहुत सारे संसद सदस्यों ने बहुत सवाल उठाए हैं और उन्हीं सवालों को जानने के लिए इस बिल को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेजा गया था। वहां से संसद सदस्यों के जो सुझाव आए, उस की बुनियाद पर जो अमेंडमेंट्स सरकार लाई है और बकिया जो चीजें बचेंगी, वह मैं आगे बताऊंगा। इस तरह हम ने जितने भी important amendments मुमकिन थे, उनको शामिल करने का काम किया है।

महोदय, हमारे एक साथी ने उधर से सवाल उठाया। उन को राजीव गांधी जी के नाम पर कुछ आपत्ति थी। और उस का हमारे एक संसद सदस्य ने जवाब भी दिया। महोदय, यह कोई नया नाम नहीं है। दो यूनिवर्सिटीज जो पहले से काम कर रही थीं, उन को उसी तरह से हमने लेने का काम किया है और उनका नाम भी वही रखा गया है। सिर्फ एक नई यूनिवर्सिटी जो आज create हो रही है, वह सिक्किम यूनिवर्सिटी है वरना जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी थी, उसी को हम ने सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में लाने का काम किया है। जहां तक राजीव गांधी जी का सवाल है, तो इस मुल्क के लिए उनकी जो कुर्बानी है और इस मुल्क के अन्दर वह एक शहीद का दर्जा रखते हैं, तो अगर वहां की स्टेट ने उनके नाम

पर एक यूनिवर्सिटी पास करके भेजा है और वह बनती है, तो इसमें सभी को खुश होना चाहिए। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिससे किसी को नाराजगी हो या किसी को किसी तरह का ऑब्जेक्शन हो।

जहां तक सवाल पैदा होता है कि यूनिवर्सिटी डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चले, उनके जो academic council हों, executive council हों या जो students' union की बात कही गई, employees' union की बात कही गई या फिर वहां के faculty members का जो association होगा, इसमें मैं यह समझता हूँ कि ये सब डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से ही चलेंगे। यूनिवर्सिटी को पूरी पावर दी गई है कि वे अपने statutes के अन्दर तब्दीली करके जिस तरह से भी वह यूनिवर्सिटी चलाना चाहे, उसके लिए यूनिवर्सिटी को पूरी autonomy रहेगी। इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारे किसी माननीय सदस्य को, साथी को उसमें कहीं पर घबराने की जरूरत होगी।

मैं अश्वोर करना चाहता हूँ, जो हमारे साथियों ने सवाल उठाया, कि students' union, staff association या non-teaching employees जो होंगे, उनको कहीं पर से भी कोई तकलीफ की बात नहीं होगी। वे यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर ही statutes को चेंज करके अपने हिसाब से वहां कानून बना सकते हैं...(व्यवधान)... सिविकम यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर...(व्यवधान)... जरा बोलने दीजिए, फिर आप बोलें...(व्यवधान)... क्लॉज 46 में बिल्कुल दर्ज है। यहां यह बात कही गई कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर, अभी वहां पर जो Vice-Chancellor है, Pro Vice-Chancellor है, Chancellor है, जो भी हो, उनका transaction किस तरह से हो, वे एक सिस्टम से दूसरे सिस्टम में आएंगे, इसलिए पहली मर्तबा यह पावर Visitor को दी गई है कि Visitor अपने हिसाब से, यानी जो पहला appointment होगा, वह टेपेजवत के यहां से हो जाएगा। उसके बाद Visitor इस चीज का काम कर देंगे। बाद में यूनिवर्सिटी अपने clause के अन्दर amendment करके, जिस तरह से वह चाहे, उसको कर सकती है।

हमारे संसद सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनमें से ज्यादातर बातें हम लोग कंसिडर करेंगे। लेकिन आज के दिन मैं समझता हूँ कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लिए, जहां पहले 5 राज्यों में सिर्फ छः यूनिवर्सिटीज ही थीं, आज सभी 8 राज्यों के अन्दर कम-से-कम 1-1 सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हो जाएगी, जो उस इलाके के लिए एक काफी बड़ा कदम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए आज एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बड़े कदम में आप सभी लोग साथ देंगे और इस बिल को पास होने देंगे। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Sikkim and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5

Powers of the University

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 5, there is one amendment moved by the Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

That at page 3, line 39, *for* the words, "organisation", the words "educational institution" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 7 there is one amendment by the Minister.

CLAUSE 7

University open to all classes, castes and creed

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

"That at page 5, line 7, *for* the words "physically handicapped", the words "persons with disabilities" be *substituted*."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8-20 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 21

The Court

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 21, there is one amendment (No. 3) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 7, *after* line 44, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be elected from among the teachers, employees and students of the University."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 22

The Executive Council

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there is one amendment (No. 4) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALIASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(4) That at page 8, *after* line 13, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be from among the elected members of the Court."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 23

The Academic Council

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 23. There is one amendment (No. 5) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 8, *after* line 18, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be from among the elected members of the Court who are teachers of the University."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 29 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 30

Power to make Ordinances.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 30. There are two amendments in Clause 30 (Nos. 6 & 7) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(6) That at page 10, line 20, the word "discipline" be *deleted*. (7) That at page 10, line 25, after the words "institutions and other agencies" the words "not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit" be *inserted*.

The question were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 34 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 35

Conditions of service of employees

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 35. There is one amendment (No. 8) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(8) That at page 11, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted* namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall preclude the employee from availing of the judicial remedies available under articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 36 to 46 were added to the Bill.

SCHEDULE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Schedule. In Schedule, there are four amendments (Nos. 9-12) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(9) That at page 20, line 26, the word "discipline" be *deleted*.

(10) That at page 21, *after* line 40, the following be *inserted* namely—

"(iia) one person to be nominated by the Court;"

(11) That at page 22, line 28, *after* the words "Head of the Department" the words "if he is a Professor" be *inserted*.

(12) That at page 29, *for* lines 25 to 28, the following be *substituted*, namely,—

(ii) twenty students to be nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports and extra-curricular activities; and

(iii) such number of elected representatives of students as may be specified by the Academic Council; and

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Tripura University Bill for consideration. The question is:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Tripura and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 6

Powers of University

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 6. In Clause 6, there is one amendment (No. 1) by the Hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

That at page 4, line 28, for the words, "organisation", the words "educational institution" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8

University open to all classes, castes and creed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 8, there is one amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

That at page 5, lines 46 and 47, for the words "physically handicapped", the words "persons with disabilities" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 21 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 22

The Court

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there is one amendment (No. 3) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

3. That at page 8, *after* line 32, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be elected from among the teachers, employees and students of the University."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 23

The Executive Council

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there is one amendment (No. 4) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

4. That at page 9, *after* line 3, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be from among the elected members of the Court."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 24

The Academic Council

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 24. There is one amendment (No. 5) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 9 *after* line 8, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be from among the elected members of the Court who are teachers of the University."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up insertion of new Clause 27A. Are you pressing for it, Shri Matilal Sarkar?

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, I would like to hear from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already replied(Interruptions)...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, my suggestion is about the creation of a Court, the College Development Council and a Finance Committee. These are important bodies, involving Government policies, etc. So, public representatives should be allowed to remain on the Board. I would like the hon. Minister to say that while framing the rules and studying the Bill, this would be considered.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, मैंने बता दिया है कि जो statutes हैं, उनमें तब्दीली करके वह यूनिवर्सिटी जिस तरह से चाहेगी, अपना कानून बना सकेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Mr. Sarkar, you are not pressing it.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: I am not moving, Sir.

Clauses 28 to 30 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 31

Power to make Ordinances

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 31, there are two amendments (Nos. 6 & 7) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Sir, I move:

(6) That at page 11, line 12, the word "discipline" be *deleted*.

(7) That at page 11, line 17, *after* the words "institutions and other agencies" the words "not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit" be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 35 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 36

Conditions of service of employees

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 36. There is one amendment (No. 8) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(8) That at page 12, *after* line 26, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall preclude the employee from availing of the judicial remedies available under articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 42 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 43, there is a notice for an amendment. Mr. Matilal Sarkar, are you pressing for it?

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, this is very important. Some of the officers, at least, are taken out of the judicial periphery in the name of good faith. How would it be asserted what is good faith or not? So, my point is that the respective authorities or bodies would be given the power to ascertain whether it has been done in good faith or not. I think there should be no problem for the Minister to accept this suggestion.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के जितने भी रिकमेंडेशन्स थे, उन सभी का अध्ययन करके, जिसको भी adopt करना था...(व्यवधान)... That is recommended by the Standing Committee उन सबको देखने के बाद जो भी एमेंडमेंट्स थे...(व्यवधान)... अब आप इसे वापिस ले लीजिए। अब तो माहौल ऐसा है कि यह पास हो

जाए ... (व्यवधान)। सर, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के जितने भी रिकमेंडेशन्स थे, उन सभी को सरकार ने देखा है और सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: I am not moving, Sir.

Clauses 43 to 48 were added to the Bill.

Schedule

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Schedule, there are four Amendments (No. 9 to 12) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(9) That at page 21, line 34, the word "discipline" be *Deleted*.

(10) That at page 21, *after* line 3, the following be *inserted* namely—

a. "(iia) one person to be nominated by the Court;"

(11) That at page 23, line 34, *after* the words "Head of the Department", the words "if he is a Professor" be *inserted*.

(12) That at page 30, *for* lines 37 to 40, the following be *substituted*, namely,—

"(ii) twenty students to be nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports and extra-curricular activities; and

(iii) such number of elected representatives of students as may be specified by the Academic Council:"

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, be amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Rajiv Gandhi University Bill. The question is:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2

Definitions

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there is one amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

- (III) That at page 2, lines 3 and 4, *for* the words "providing facilities for a Certificate or Diploma Course or both", the words "approved by the University for offering programmes of study leading to a certificate or diploma or both, not being an institution imparting programmes of study leading to a degree" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 6

Powers of University

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

- (IV) That at page 4, line 28, *for* the word, "organisation", the words "educational institution" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8

University open to all classes, castes and creed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 8, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

- (V) That at page 5, line 45, *for* the words "physically handicapped", the words "persons with disabilities" be *substituted*.

[13 December, 2006]

RAJYA SABHA

6.00 P.M.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 21 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 22

The court

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 22, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(VI) That at page 8, *after* line 32, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be elected from among the teachers, employees and students of the University."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 23

The Executive Council

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 23, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(VII) That at page 8, *after* line 44, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be from among the elected members of the Court."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 24

The Academic Council

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 24, there is one Amendment (No. 6) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

(VIII) That at page 9, *after* line 5, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that such number of members as may be prescribed by the Statutes shall be from among the elected members of the Court who are teachers of the University."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 to 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 31, there are two Amendment (Nos. 7 & 8) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 31

Power to make Ordinances

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

That at page 11 line 2, the word "discipline" be *deleted*.

That at page 11, line 8, *after* the words "institutions and other agencies" the words "not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit" be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 35 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 36, there is one Amendment (No. 9) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 36

Conditions of Service of Employees

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

9. That at page 12, *after* line 17, the following be *inserted* namely—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall preclude the employee from availing of the judicial remedies available under articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 49 were added to the Bill.

[13 December, 2006]

RAJYA SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Schedule, there are four amendments (Nos. 10 to 13) by the hon. Minister.

SCHEDULE

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

10. That at page 21, line 29, the word "discipline" be *deleted*.

11. That at page 22, *after* line 42, the following be *inserted* namely—

"(ia) one person to be nominated by the Court;"

12. That at page 23, line 29, *after* the words, "Head of the Department" the words "if he is a Professor" be *inserted*.

13. That at page 30, *for* line 39 to 42, the following be *substituted*, namely—

"(ii) twenty students to be nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports and extra-curricular activities; and

(iii) such number of elected representatives of students as may be specified by the Academic Council;"

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 2006

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha: